

Facts about Eggs.

The proportions of the yolk to the white of the egg are very nearly the same in each of the different breeds, but the size of the egg diminishes in size, does the relative proportion of the yolk to the white of the egg diminish; that is, in all eggs more yellow than large ones in proportion to their size, but the weight of their yolks is about the same. In the eggs of the Bantams which contain the largest yolk or yellow, those of the Bantam and Cochon China hens produce the largest chickens.

The weight of sterile or unfertilized eggs, is about the same in all breeds, but the weight of their nutritive quality are different.

The eggs of the wild hen have a superior flavor. The proportion of the yolk in them is greater than the eggs of ordinary domestic fowls; and of a higher color, also, and cooks esteem them the best.

Eggs loose a slight portion of their weight day by day when left to themselves, the contents becoming dried up gradually and reduced, so that there is left a solid residuum withdrawn towards the small end of the egg, the opposite end being filled with air. Eggs which weighed a pound and a half ounces when fresh, weighed but a

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slow Aberdeen turnips, and yellow summer
dishes; plant Stowell's evergreen Indian corn and
cucumbers, for late fall use; transplant late cab-
bages, broccoli, celery, leeks, endive, sweet herbs,
peppers, late tomatoes, egg plants, &c.; gather in
winter crops, and, as other crops become stale in
the house, clear them from the ground, and dig up and
store them in the cellar, or in the open air, and cover
them up again. Clear strawberry beds of weeds,
and litter used to keep the fruit clean; cut off
the runners from the plants, unless new plants are
wanted to make new beds; dig down all worn-
out beds, and crown them with cabbage, turnips,

brush huckleberries, blackberries, gooseberries, currants, etc., will be in their prime; keep them from weeding. Tie up grape vines and other rampant vines to support them; nip off the rampant growths upon fruit trees. All rotting plums should be knocked off the trees, and them, and the rotten apples, should be gathered up at once and burned, so as to destroy all insects in them.

In the flower garden, thin out and transplant the plants that need it; and such as need support, tie them up to the trellis or support. Give them any advance in growth; keep the ground free of weeds. Out of all blooms as they fade, and the plants will make fresh growths and bloom again, pick them off and burn them, so as to prevent a constant bloom. Biennials may yet be sown in the garden. Transplant in autumn, — even migonette, catnip, Chinese pink, poppy Drummondii, and many other annuals, may yet be sown, to bloom late in the season. In the flower garden, keep the plants at grass often, in moist weather, and root out late

Halter-breaking Young Colts. Young colts, when their dams are used in a harness, are frequently troublesome about following their dams, especially when travelling on the highway, where they are liable to meet other horses. It is common to see a young colt run directly away from his dam, and then, when he is overtaken, to hitch and hitch it to a strong fence; or sometimes, when he is overtaken, he can run around a post and wind the rope around it. He may pull for several hours and will soon tire. When the dam is harnessed, the young colt, when the halter, the colt may be taught to lead, by placing the dam a few rods distant from where it is hitched to, and leading it toward him. It will be impossible to break a young colt by force, but he may be made to become well accustomed to the halter. By spending a little time with a colt, treating it with kindness, and showing it the right way to travel, he will be made to follow his dam, wherever she goes. Tie the colt's halter to the backband of the dam's harness, so that it can just reach her under the neck.

As a forward the mare when she is traveling, and in a few days it will become so gentle, that any one can put on the halter and handle it. When the colt is not so accustomed to the halter until they are two or more years old, they are frequently very difficult to manage. But if taught to lead when quite young, they can often be changed from one place to another, with little difficulty and will be much more manageable.

To Preserve Ice.

Take a piece of thick green bairn, doubled, or a blanket, make it up in the shape of a pudding bag (A) of sufficient size to cover the water pail; let it be lined with glazed muslin or linen to

Yeast that will Start itself. Soaking an inquiry for 12 hours before using it makes it more effective. The yeast will start itself and will be ready to use in 4 hours. The yeast will start itself and will be ready to use in 4 hours. The yeast will start itself and will be ready to use in 4 hours.

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